Class 5b: Population and Migration

- Push and pull factors
- Types of migration
- Determining destinations
Migration basics

- Long-distance change of residence and “activity space”
- Pull and push factors
- International or internal
- Voluntary or forced
- Affects both receiving and sending places
Pull and push factors

- Pulls: economic opportunity, natural resources, climate, freedom
- Pushes: war or conflict, natural disaster, population pressure
- Political or economic trends
- Changes in life cycle or career cycle
International migration

• 3% of world population
• Wide range of push and pull factors
• Major cultural and political impacts
• Remittances to home country
Internal migration

• From one region or state to another
Internal migration

• Rural to urban migration
  – Push: land or income shortage
  – Pull: jobs

• Historically goes with industrialization

• Population shift in developing countries
Voluntary or forced

- Voluntary: free choice
- Forced: not your choice
  - Slavery
  - Refugees
  - Redevelopment
Where to?

• Hierarchy of destination decision-making
• Different scales mean different factors
  – Country
  – Region or city
  – Neighborhood
Where to?

• Migration field: for a given place, where people tend to come from and go to
  – Distance or accessibility
  – Cultural or social similarity
  – Personal contacts
Where to?

- Channelized migration: historical patterns matter
- Great Migration (1890-1920)
  - 500,000 African-Americans
  - Economic/social push
  - Economic pull
  - North to South and rural to urban
Where to?

- Return migration: back to place of origin
- Up to 25% of all migrants
- Unsuccessful trip, or the goal all along
- Guestworkers: intended to be temporary
U.S. Immigration and California

- Unrestricted immigration till 1880s
- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- National Origins Act of 1924
- 1934 restrictions on Filipinos
- Bracero program of 1942-1964
- Today, preference to families or skilled workers